

VOLUME 6. JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862. NUMBER 201.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Life and Marine.
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED
\$5,099,000.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.
ASSETS, - - - \$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
 Springfield, Mass.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$420,000

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company
 The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$600,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
 New York City.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$214,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$307,776 1/2

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company
 New York City.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000

New York Life Insurance Company
 CASH CAPITAL OVER \$21,000,000
 OFFICE, PENNSYLVANIA BLOCK, MAIN ST. S. WHITAKER, AGENT.

1011d

RICE'S
TEMPLE of ART.

Having fitted up a saloon in good style, upon the first floor, with a superior light and ventilation, Januerville, one door south of the American Hotel, where I am prepared to furnish the citizens of Januerville and vicinity with

PICTURES

unequaled by any ever produced in this city. If you want a picture of yourself or friends got up in the latest style, cast-stimulation warranted. With nearly new and beautiful pictures of the various branches of the art, I am enabled to produce the

FINEST PICTURES!


Brilliant and soft in tone, with all the middle tint pure white and black.

Ample room given in the various branches of the art, with the instruction of the brush. Views of Houses, Carriages, Machines and Residences, either in the city or country, Engine Companies or Military Companies, and all the pictures of deceased friends, and invalids taken at their residences. **E. B. RICE.**

17 of the human face Divine,

The Embroidery that Rice will take,
Are quicker than the dice you shake.
Gentlemen and ladies of the town,
With these air to look upon,
Should dupliques exchange before
Their eyes with lustre shines no more

and **M. B. RICE.**

 **D. W. LEWIS**
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
NEW STOCK
OF Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Flasks, Pouches,
Caps, Powder, &c., in fact everything that pertains to
the business. Please give call and examine. All
in solid cheap.

P. S.—The Powderies good and Flasks, Pouches, etc. of the finest pattern. sold at

Great Bargains in Millinery

MR. ODEA is now selling her largest stock of new and fashionable winter Hats in Velvet, Satin, Silk, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as it is a matter for regret that

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

to make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find even new, as well as an assortment of millinery as can be desired of New York.

So—Old Bonnets of her customers will be returned and made new *without any charge.*

Large made to order, and the most excellent furnished for a new inventory. Please call and see the lot, before purchasing elsewhere.

Address: Van Ness avenue block, over Marshall Clothing Store. Main street.

FAIL FASHIONS!

The Fall Fashions for
HATS
are now ready for exhibition at
Beale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store
WEST SIDE THE RIVER.
solidiff

That Cheap Hosiery.
WE have this day received 100 dozen mere
those
Extra Cheap Stockings,
which we are selling at 10c and 12 1/2c a pair, worth
double the money. Also 50 dozen of those
20 Cent Linen Handkerchiefs,
which we are selling at 10c. Wash regulars sell
Handkerchiefs for 25c, and all other goods in proportion.
Selling at 10c. **WASH & RICE.**
Another lot of

Crocery & Glassware
AT
WHEELOCK'S.
JUST received the best stock of White Granite and
all kinds of Crockery ever brought to the town.
These winning lots of one or two hundred dollars, to
retail, will sell for less here before going to Chicago
or Milwaukee, and house keepers and hotel keepers
who wish full sets or parts of sets should
Go to Wheelock's.
Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
The best stock of
Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, and
Jewelry.
Jan. 10th Jan. 9th

New Books.
THE Barons of the South, or the National of the
American Conflict, by E. W. Reynolds.
Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Agents of Novels by
myself

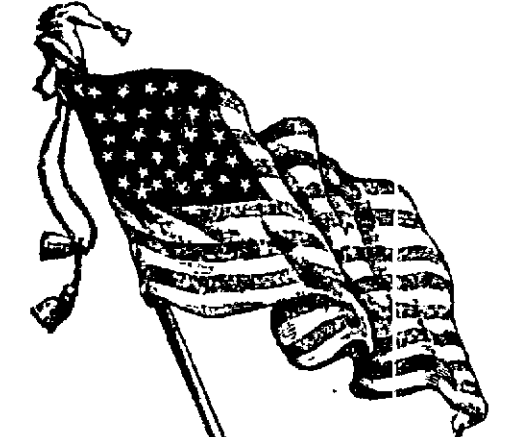
INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC
Miss Margaret B. West.
 TEACHER of Piano Forte and Singing on the newest and most approved principles. Particular attention paid to time and style. Lessons given (if desired) at the pupil's residence.
 Residence (14c Row Mr. Brewer's) corner of High and Wall streets, opposite the residence of M. S. Prichard Esq.
 April 18th, 1869. 1

KEROSENE LAMPS.
KEROSENE Lamps, embracing almost every variety and style, at
Very Low Prices.
 at the sign of the
 m23 saw if
 GOLDEN SARTAR,
 East Side of Main street.
Keep Skirts! Keep Skirts!
 I have just received direct from the

YV
 tures, a splendorous assortment of
Skirts for Ladies, Misses and Children.
 made in the very best manner and of the best temper-
 ment, and which will be sold at the
Lowest Cash Price.
 On hand and see them, at 810 1/2, GARD & FROST,
 midtown. At Chapman Brothers' store.

Make Your Own Soap!
 CONCENTRATED LYE for making soap. It will save
 you much trouble and make excellent soap. At all
 drug stores. Get a LITTLE BIG BROTHER.

Instructions for Field Artillery!!
 For sale. [unclear] O. J. FEARSON
NEW SONGS!!
 BATHING OF FREEDOM! GONGS S v g. d.
 Day of Liberty's "Cabin" by Geo. F. Root and
 signed at WILSON'S MUSIC STORE.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

War with France.

The report that dispatches have been submitted to our government by the French legation, which are of the greatest importance, and which may change the whole aspect of the war, undoubtedly point to possible hostilities with France. Probably the emperor is about to recognize the southern confederacy and insist upon the opening of the blockade. If this is the case, or if there is any other unjust demand made by that power, the government will find the people ready to sustain it in a war. We want a good cause for such a course, and then there will be entire unanimity. Wars are not always the worst evils which afflict a nation, and are always preferable to a dismemberment of territory, or submission to outrage and wrong. France or any other nation disposed to fasten a quarrel upon us now, will find that the present war is child's play compared with what will come, if they compel us to take up arms against foreign aggression.

Changes in the Army and Cabinet.

The rumor that there are to be changes in both the cabinet and the army will be received with satisfaction by the country. Let all these generals and cabinet officers who have exhibited a hesitation to attack the rebels with vigor and energy, be forthwith dismissed. Our foreign relations and internal situation imperatively demands this course. We must have earnest war from this time onward, or the nation is ruined. A timid conciliatory policy breeds traitors at home and enemies abroad. We have suffered the bitter fruits from this cause already, and it cannot and ought not to continue a day longer. Let the imbeciles every where give way to men who mean to make war with their whole hearts until a peace is conquered.

Good for St. Louis.

The radical emancipation ticket in St. Louis has been elected. The vote in the first district is close. Blair's friends claim his election, but the radical republicans say that the vote in the army will elect Knox. We hope this may be so, as it would be a proper rebuke of Blair's persistent and malignant opposition to General Fremont, and this is the origin of the efforts on the part of the radical republicans to defeat him. In the 2d district Blow, radical republican, is undoubtedly elected by a handsome majority. This is a republican gain. It is stated that the emancipation ticket is probably elected in the state. These results in Missouri are highly gratifying, and reflect great credit upon the noble republicans of Missouri.

The Legislature.

In the senate, eight republicans and seven democrats hold over. Nine republicans are reported elected this fall. A full senate consists of 33 members, and as the republicans have already 17, there is a clear republican majority in the body.

The assembly consists of 100 members, and 56 republicans are reported elected. This, without any additions, would be a good working majority.

One of the fruits of this ascendancy in the legislature will be the election of a republican United States senator next winter for six years, and if we might be allowed to express a preference it would be for John F. Potter.

The result of the "great democratic victory" in this state which the Milwaukee News and Madison Patriot are bragging about is the election of two out of six congressmen!

Congressmen.

Sloan, Cobb and Hanchett are undoubtedly elected, and the prospects are good for Browne, the republican candidate in the 6th district. Brown, (James S. of Milwaukee), and Eldridge are elected. This leaves the delegation, so far as decided, three republicans and two democrats, with the chances in favor of another republican.

Illinois.

The Chicago Tribune of this morning fears that the democrats have elected their state ticket in Illinois, although they have few returns below the centre of the state. The legislature is in doubt, with the prospect of the republicans carrying the senate and the democrats the house.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 6.

Illinois.

The Tribune's figures show that the republicans have two majority in the senate, and the democrats have a small majority in the house. Full returns not in, and this may be changed somewhat. Ingersoll probably elected.

New York.

Still in doubt, Seymour, at last accounts, was 6,000 ahead, and betting about even.

Delaware has elected a Union governor.

Editors GAZETTE.—We have just received marching orders to move to-morrow morning, with six days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, without baggage, and I thought I would drop you a few lines to let our friends know that we were on the move, so if they do not get any letters from us for the next two weeks they will not feel uneasy. Whether more than our brigade moves, I cannot say. I am sorry we cannot be in camp on election day to cast our votes for our Janesville friend for congress. We probably cannot stop long enough to vote at any place on a march; but I can safely say that every man in my company would vote for a man that would use his influence in congress to have the war carried on to the satisfaction of the large majority of the people of the north—that is, no compromise—war for the Union—war to the end. Every man here endorses the President's proclamation. Some of the worst old democrats say, "anything and everything to beat them." They go in for taking negroes and all; they say, leave nothing but take everything. Well now, we all agree with them, for you know I am a democrat myself, but must vote for the war, "nigger or no nigger." We will beat them yet, don't get scared; we will beat them in congress, and we will beat them in battle. We begin to think that our time has just commenced, and if we meet Mr. Price and Mr. Pemberton on our journey this week, I just think they had better be getting out of our way—that is, if they give us man for man. We will come out first-best you can bet. But come what may, we will trust in Providence.

Lieuts. King and Sargent are over to visit the battery boys to-night, and I must close to get ready to move. No rest for us on Sundays in war.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. BRITTON,

Capt. Co. "G," 5th W. V.

From the 13th.

Fort Henry, Tenn. Oct. 31.

Editors of the GAZETTE.—You may be pleased to hear a few words from the thirteen. They are all pretty sound. Eight companies, (which are all there are here,) left this morning after Morgan, with six companies of Iowa cavalry, and some force is also going from Donelson, as well as Maj. Bigner's force at Smithland, and some from Columbus, Ky. They intend to surround them at Hopkinsville.

There are some eighty or so of the 13th here convalescents; some are able to do picket guard. Col. Chapman is unwell, and he did not go. Our noble Col. Lyon takes command of the 13th for the first time on a scout. The boys all like him well. Capt. Norcross and Hewitt are here; the former has theague quite bad. The 22d may also join the boys up at Hopkinsville. The hospital is full; some are quite sick, but have the best of care from Surgeon Evans. We all mustered this morning for pay; four months pay is due now.

Our mails are very irregular. The Gazette is read with pleasure, but the Monitor we use for cigar lighters, and if government did not give us enough soap I suppose the Monitor would fill a good place on account of the lie (ye). The Janesville companies are doing well and get out as many men for duty as any other company. Capt. Woodman has been unwell for some time, he went with his company. Lieut. Murry is acting adjutant. A major, captain and eight privates of the rebel army came in to Fort Marmion, which is on the opposite bank from here, with a flag of truce; what for I cannot tell. We have not received the documents for voting. We will show what party fights for their country. No more this time.

Yours truly, CHARLIE.

P. S. We learn from another source that tickets had been received by the regiment and that they would vote white on the march.

ENDS GAZETTE.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Herman L. Page, of Milwaukee, and Captain Edward T. Chase, of Madison, are commandants of rendezvous for drafted militia.

Capt. Wm. Hawley, of Madison, is Lieut. colonel of the 3d regiment, vice Crane killed.

1st Lieut. Nahum Daniels, is captain Co. K, 3d regiment, vice Hawley promoted.

1st Lieut. W. H. York, is quartermaster of 29th regiment, vice Douglas deceased.

Dr. L. Nichols, is assistant surgeon of 19th regiment.

Dr. A. H. Hayes, of Washington county, is assistant surgeon of 16th regiment.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

—We have reported majorities in the following towns in Jefferson county: Majorities for Sloan—Koshkonong 42, Cold Spring 71, Lake Mills 175, Oakland 28, Sumner 15, Aztalan 10, Palmyra 171, Waterloo and Sullivan to hear from estimated 130 for Sloan—total 612.

Majorities for Guppy—Watertown 500, Jefferson 267, Ixonia 107, town of Watertown 160, Farmington 145—total 1,179. Making 537 majority in the county for Guppy. Three towns to hear from which may increase Guppy's majority 150.

Three republican assemblymen have been elected in the county; the senator is in doubt.

GREEN COUNTY.—The following are the majorities for Cobb, republican candidate for Congress: Exeter, 97; Brooklyn, 92; Albany, 41; Mt. Pleasant, 86; Spring Grove, 87; Monroe, 131; Jordan, 34; Sylvester, 27; Jefferson, 25; Decatur, 47; Cadiz, 16; total, 756.

The following are the majorities for Simpson, democrat; Washington and Adams, 104; Claros, 65; New Glarus, 42; total, 211. Net majority for Cobb in the county, 545.

Two republican members of assembly elected.

MILWAUKEE.—Brown's majority in Milwaukee city is 3216, and in the city and county 4985. What a bright light!

Thirty Thousand People Turn Out to Greet the Pathfinder.

SPEECH BY GEN. FREMONT.

The grand Fremont festival last night was not only a magnificent spectacle, but at the same time an important, significant and elevating demonstration of public sentiment. The whole matter had been arranged with so much taste, and was prompted by such an earnest, true and devoted attachment to the man in whose honor it was gotten up, that the mere splendor of the appearance was lost in the moral grandeur of the scene. Generally, when a sword is presented to a General, or a less elevated military personage, a few persons club together, subscribe each a large sum, purchase the article, subscribe a still larger sum for a private dinner to be given to the man who is to be honored, at which they will present the sword with a neat speech, to which the recipient will reply in another neat and patriotic speech, after which toasts will be proposed, and more speeches, and the whole affair published in the newspapers next morning with a list of the donors, and a general glorification of everything concerned. Not so with the Fremont sword.

When careworn and depressed, one year ago, Gen. Fremont was received, on his return to St. Louis, by such a voluntary outpouring of the citizens as had never greeted him in the brightest days of his glory; these citizens conceived the idea to present a sword to the General, to which each of them should contribute something, which would thus become a testimonial from the people. The idea was proposed in the newspapers, and received with enthusiasm in all the cities of the north-west. Ten cent subscriptions were started, no one being allowed to give more than ten cents, and in about a week's time money enough had been subscribed by the people of St. Louis, Belleville, Mascoutah, St. Charles, Chicago, Cincinnati, Davenport, and other places, to purchase the beautiful sword which yesterday evening was presented to Gen. Fremont. It was emphatically a present from the working classes—a testimonial of the reverence of the masses for the man. Where a hundred laborers gave their ten cents, one merchant, or lawyer, or capitalist gave his. To present a sword bought by the people, required a demonstration of the people—hence the magnificent turn out last night.

Delegations had arrived from Hermann, St. Charles, Chicago, Belleville, and a number of people from the vicinity of St. Louis had come to be present on the festive occasion.

Over thirty thousand people had collected and filled Chouteau avenue as far as the eye could reach. No one, who saw the scene, will ever forget it; and the enthusiasm of the masses of the people was altogether beyond description. The Grand Hotel had been beautifully illuminated by a committee of German ladies, and presented an imposing appearance, decorated lanterns swinging in graceful festoons from the upper stories, while the lower stories and the iron fence around the entrance grounds were beautifully lit up. The cheering of the crowd for General Fremont knew positively no bounds.

At last, after Waulander's silver band had played the magnificent waltz from the overture of the "Caliph of Bagdad," General Fremont made his appearance, and a Bengal fire suddenly illumined the whole scene with magnificent effect. The sight of the Pathfinder aroused the enthusiasm of the people to the utmost. The cheers were perfectly deafening. After silence was restored, Mr. Emil Pretorius advanced to the front steps, and addressing General Fremont, said:

SPEECH OF EMIL PRETORIUS.

As a matter of daily occurrence, a sword presentation has in itself little significance. For ours, however, we claim significance. We claim it for the reasons prompting our actions, which amount to a verdict of the people against selfish politicians and a deluded administration. We further claim it on account of the source whence it emanates, it being a testimonial from twelve thousand western men of foreign birth, who feel proud to honor the man who has honored the American name at home and abroad. And because this is the man, it is that we, above all reasons, do claim significance for our act.

General, our sword is given to that noble pathfinder who, by his immortal proclamation, first dared to strike at the heart of the rebellion; to the man whose principles are triumphant, while he himself is forced to stand aside; the true patriot who has suffered an undeserved fate with a rare self-denial, thus setting an example deeply shaming his assailants. General, your silence has been the most eloquent appeal—an appeal to the great heart of the people, whose response has always been, is and will be forever, Fremont and victory.

Here Mr. Pretorius handed the sword to Gen. Fremont, who replied as follows:

REPLY OF GENERAL FREMONT.

This, my friends, is a magnificent setting in which you place the noble gift that, in the name of the German population of St. Louis, I have just received from their committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselves, and that I have this opportunity in the sound of your voices and the light of your torches, and in the kindling enthusiasm of the moment, to tell you how deeply I am indebted to you, and how cordially I reciprocate your friendship. Believe, my German friends, that I fully appreciate the distinction this friendship gives me. Habituated for generations to liberty and domestic tranquility, our people enjoyed them like sunshine and air, as the natural conditions of their lives. Their homes have been always sanctuaries, their persons inviolable as Roman senators, every avenue to individual prosperity was open to them, and when the crash of war came they found in it only a call to arms for a national struggle. But your surroundings were of a different character, and when the guns at Sumter broke the peace of the continent they woke far other echoes in your hearts. You had lived where political and social liberty existed only in men's aspirations. You remembered how often you had seen the sword of the people vainly harnessed against the tyrannies of established power, and you knew better how to appreciate a birth-right of liberty, and saw quickly the presence of its dangers. Therefore, it is—and because you are farther removed from the intrigues which in this country make the public service dangerous—that your approbation has in it a peculiar value. And this it is that makes the beautiful gift I receive from you to-night, and this splendid exhibition of regard with which you surround its presentation, one of the most solid satisfactions of my life.

And, indeed, I am truly happy that you have placed me among that brotherhood of patriots to whose hands you are willing to confide the sword in your cause. For no matter how begun, this is the people's war. Whatever issue bared the sword, it is now a reformation, and you contend not only for the integrity of the country, but for its regeneration, which is in your hands to accomplish.

In every country its leading features mark out the site where great battles must be fought. Upon the old continent, recurring battles, on the same spots and age after age, have witnessed the struggle of nations always more or less for liberty, working out always the problem of government—whether the people should hold the sword or be themselves subject to it.

At last we have received the baptism of blood which admits us among the old nations. Upon our hitherto peaceful country these last impressions have been made, that complete its resemblance to the old continent, and now this solemn marking out its historic fields. But this time it is the sword in the hands of the people; this time they are masters of the situation. They see it from their vantage ground and by the light of ages, and they will so wield the sword that this first shall be their last and only contest in this question of government, and that those historic battlefields of ours shall be, not the recurring arenas for the fruitless shedding of fraternal blood, but great seals upon the final triumph of popular liberty.

But while you give the wealth and power of the nation to maintain the integrity of its territory, and while you stand by your constituted authorities with inviolable fidelity and hold them inflexibly in position, you must with equal determination maintain those safeguards which have been thrown around your personal liberties. The strength of the nation to rise superior to every assault lies in the maintenance of individual liberty as it stood under the supremacy of the laws—in the freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Every invasion of the laws is a usurpation, dangerous in revolution, and not to be justified by any plea of temporary expediency. Obsta prius—stop the beginnings, and stop them decisively, remembering that if you fail in this duty you surrender the sword and the people fall.

God placed in the hands of an angel, at the gates of Eden, a flaming sword, turning on every side, to guard the way to the Tree of Life. So has he placed in your hands a sword which you must keep always bare and flaming, and turning every way, to guard the approaches to that liberty, which is the tree of our national life.

And now my dear and kind friends, in parting from you and leaving our connection to those pleasant associations, the memory of which we have rekindled to-night, what can I say that will even remotely express the deep impressions your generous favor had made upon me? I shall hold you always in most cordial and affectionate remembrance, and I can only say that gratitude and regard for you will remain among the permanent emotions of my heart.

The laws of Rome denied triumphs to generals for victories obtained in civil wars—and rightly too, for how can we find in the bloodshed and misfortunes of countrymen occasions for rejoicing? But this—if it be not presumptuous in me to say so—this is a triumph which no feelings and no laws forbid, and which every law would be powerless to repress—a triumph in the affections of the people.

(Concluded to-morrow.)

From the Richmond Vigil, Oct. 21st.

Condition of the Southern Army.

We again return to the subject of the condition of the army of northern Virginia, which we discussed at some length in our issue of yesterday. As we remarked in the conclusion of our last article, the government has begun to move in the matter of furnishing supplies to the troops, and several wagons loaded with shoes and clothing had reached Winchester as the middle of last week. We understand that other shipments of clothing and blankets, and some blankets, have been made to the same destination. These supplies will afford great relief as far as they go, and we only regret they are not ample enough to meet the wants of the entire army. Much good will be accomplished, however, if even a portion of our barefooted and ragged defenders have shoes put upon their feet and clothing upon their backs. Many of them have not changed their clothing since they left Richmond. They have slept in it, fought in it, crossed the Potomac in it, marched over dusty roads, and through storm and sunshine in it; yet they have not changed it or washed it in all this time, because they had no other to put on when that was taken off. The reader will not be surprised to hear, therefore, that many of the troops are covered with vermin, and their clothing rotten and dirty beyond anything they have ever seen. There is no negro who is not better off, in this respect, than some of the best soldiers and first gentlemen in all the land.

We understand that the government has already forwarded to Gen. Lee's army thirty thousand garments, and a large shipment of shoes. This number of garments, allowing a coat, pants and shirt to a man, will furnish suits for ten thousand needy men. This will go far towards relieving the more destitute. The government has in its employ, in this city, fifty-eight tailors, who cut out the cloth, and twenty-seven hundred women, who make it up into garments—the whole turning out, on an average, nine thousand garments per week, or coats, pants and shirts for three thousand. There are other establishments in other parts of the confederacy, where clothing is being manufactured for the army, and the force engaged is sufficient perhaps to turn out twenty thousand garments per week.

At this rate, estimating our army in the field at four hundred thousand men, it would require more than a year to furnish each man with a single suit of clothes! If we suppose the various government establishments will be able to supply two hundred thousand men by Christmas, there will still be two hundred thousand left, who will have to look to the people at home for their outfit, or go without clothing. If the government should provide for three hundred thousand, the number left for the country to clothe would still be frightfully large—one hundred thousand men! These figures are merely rough estimates, and are only intended to serve the purpose of directing the attention of the people to the magnitude of the labor before them.

After the government shall have done all it can, there will still be much left for the warm hearts of the people to perform. If they would accomplish this labor in time to benefit those for whom it is undertaken, they cannot set about it too soon. The weather among the mountains in Northern Virginia is already cold to the man who sleeps upon the ground, with no tent to shelter him from the rain and dew, with no shoes upon his feet, with no blanket to cover him while he sleeps or stands guard for us, and with only tattered, dirty and threadbare garments upon his many limbs. Let the people, then, everywhere, and in whatever circumstances, commence the good work as soon as possible, and never leave it off until the best and bravest army in the world shall have been furnished with all of the comforts it may be in our power to bestow. Let us not stop to indulge our indignation against the government for its want of provident foresight and its cruel neglect, but let us rather clothe the naked and supply the army first, and then hold the authorities to a just accountability.

And who is so indigent and who so miserly that he cannot contribute something to the relief of such troops as ours? Too destitute, as we have represented them to be, and though many of them have gone without food for days together, and at a time when they were making long marches and fighting bloody battles with the enemies of our country, still they are cheerful,

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Omaha Union Passenger Depot

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Nov. 6.

The Times has the following: Dispatches of the greatest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French legation to the secretary of state. General Halleck expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy en masse of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the north has not yet begun to develop its possible resources.

An informal meeting of the cabinet was held to-day, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it assembled at eight o'clock, Gen. Halleck being present on special invitation of the president.

It is believed that decisions of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war have been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and cabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain cabinet ministers regard these changes as a condemnation given them, and that they have no alternative but to resign.

It is not believed that any capital punishment will be visited upon the hostile Indians in the northwest, the policy of the government being averse to such treatment of the Indians who have given themselves up. It is the mission of Asst. Sec. Usher, now in Minnesota, to adjust these difficulties, avoiding, as far as possible, all collision with the state government.

The Times has the following special:

UPPERVILLE, Nov. 4.

Yesterday Pleasanton's successful pursuit of Stuart was resumed at 10 o'clock A. M. The enemy was placed in a very dangerous position on the road leading from Union to Upperville, but after two hours hard fighting, Pleasanton, joined by Averill, drove Stuart and his 3,000 horsemen back till they broke and ran. They succeeded in making their escape through Ashby's Gap. Gen. McClellan's headquarters are at present at this place. There is every indication that both sides are seeking to bring on a great battle in this neighborhood, but citizens say the rebels spoke of their intention to get back to Richmond as speedily as possible.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.

Republican majority on the state ticket claimed to be 5,000. Bennett, republican, in the 1st congressional district is probably elected by 200 majority. Upson, republican, in the 2d district; Longyear, republican, in the 3d district, and Kellogg, republican, in the 4th district, are elected; 5th and 6th districts are in doubt.

BOLIVIA, Tenn., Nov. 6.

Special to Missouri Democrat.—General Grant with several divisions of the army from this place and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, Mississippi, last night. The enemy still occupy Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will evacuate. The railroad will be repaired by to-morrow evening so as to admit of the passage of trains from this place to Lagrange. A regiment from Columbus passed through to Lagrange last night; another goes to-day. The rebels are about 60,000 strong at Holly Springs; Van Dorn is in command. If there is not a battle fought before many days it will be because the enemy prefer running to fighting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 6.

There are two emancipation tickets elected from this county. Returns indicate the election of Col. Boyd, radical emancipationist, in this county by 100 majority.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Rectortown, Va., Nov. 5, 10 P. M.

Gen. Pleasanton remained one night at Market Hall, and this morning moved on Durburn, five miles distant, and near the mouth of Chester Gap. Before reaching the town he came up with Gen. Stuart with 3,000 men and one battery. The enemy had their guns posted on a hill on the left of the road, but were driven off. Colonel Gregg, of the 8th Pennsylvania, charged on them with a full regiment, completely routing them and taking prisoners.

As the rebels fled, Capt. Saunders with a squadron of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment charged on their flank, while Captain Pennington with another force assaulted them with shells. The rebels left ten of their dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. Among the enemy's dead was a captain. The adjutant of the Virginia regiment had his leg broken, and is a prisoner. The conduct of our cavalry in this action was splendid, and it is only necessary for Gen. Stuart to meet them in an open field to show our superiority.

Salom was occupied to-day by Gen. Bayard's cavalry, after driving the 1st Virginia cavalry from the town, and capturing several prisoners.

New York, Nov. 6.

The steamer Oriental from Newbern, let, and Hatteras Inlet 2d, arrived this morning. An expedition is said to have left Newbern—destination unknown.

The Newbern Progress of the 31st ult. is received. Only one item of news is contained therein, which is that 150 loyal Tennesseeans had escaped from the rebel prison at Atlanta, Ga., by knocking down the sentinel and then skedaddling.

New York, Nov. 6.

Flour 60 better, and more doing—5.65a, 6.75s, super western, 5.85a, 20 common to medium extra western. Wheat 1.22c better, and more doing—1.14a, 1.22c Chicago spring, 1.21a, 1.29 Milwaukee club, 1.30a, 1.32 amber lower, 1.35a, 1.40 winter red western.

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo, 13 maj. for Cobb. Prairie du Sac, 89 for Simpson. Excelsior, 4 for Cobb. Freedom, 27 for Cobb.

GRANT COUNTY.

Lancaster, 113 majority for Cobb.

DANE COUNTY.

Twenty-eight towns give Guppy 112 majority. His majority in the county will probably reach 600.

DODGE COUNTY.

Eldredge's majority in this county will be near 1750.

Special to Janesville Gazette.

Columbia county, 17 towns, give Sloan 422 majority. Columbus, Leeds, Hampden and Lodi to hear from. Republican senator and three republican assemblymen elected.

J. F. HAND,

The majority in Columbia county will be about 600.

Mr. John J. Sullivan, traveling agent for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, arrived in this city this morning, direct from Bowling Green, Ky., which place he left on Sunday.

Gen. Rosecrans and staff reached Bowling Green on Saturday evening. He immediately assumed command of the army, two divisions of which were then there, waiting to move towards Nashville. All communication with Nashville has been interrupted until the army moves on. It was thought the army would stop at Bowling Green three or four days. Some of the troops were being paid.

Mr. Sullivan met Wood's and Dumont's divisions between Bowling Green and Louisville, moving south, and they have no doubt reached Bowling Green before this time.

The troops are all in very good spirits, much pleased with their new commander, and are cheered with the expectation that they are now going to do something. The line of communication to Nashville will, it is believed, be opened within a week or ten days. The train that left Louisville on Saturday morning was the first to cross Green river since the reconstruction of the bridge, which is now more substantial than ever before. Mr. B. Marshall, superintendent of the road, went as far south as Cave City on Saturday.

Men who came through from Nashville on Saturday, with a number of discharged soldiers who came under a flag of truce to Bowling Green, state that the guerrillas boast that as soon as Bragg returns from Richmond, his army, which is now said to be at McMinnville, Tenn., will concentrate at Murfreesboro, with the intention of attacking Nashville. The latter place, however, is entirely safe. New and very strong fortifications have just been completed, which render the city secure against the whole of Bragg's army.

Stirring events are evidently at hand in Central and East Tennessee, and Mr. Sullivan, who is a citizen of East Tennessee, has no doubt of the entire success of the Union army.—Chicago Journal.

PRINTING.

A. W. KILGORE, Secretary.

H. G. WILSON, General Agent.

The company has a large number of lives insured in Janesville. Applications for insurance received by the agent, Willard Merrill, at his law office in Lappin's block.

oct22d3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Card.

TREAT & DODGE,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Janesville, Wis.

Office in J. A. Smith & Son's New Block, East Main Street, between 2d and 3d streets.

DR. TREAT, M. D., Street.

Janesville, May 1st, 1862.

REMOVAL!

DR. B. F. FENDELTON HAS REMOVED HIS

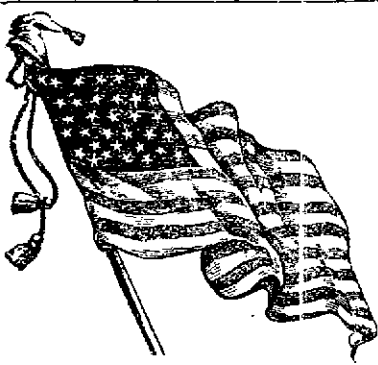
DENTAL ROOMS

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 6, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

War with France.

The report that dispatches have been submitted to our government by the French legation, which are of the greatest importance, and which may change the whole aspect of the war, undoubtedly point to possible hostilities with France. Probably the emperor is about to recognize the southern confederacy and insist upon the opening of the blockade. If this is the case, or if there is any other unjust demand made by that power, the government will find the people ready to sustain it in a war. We want a good cause for such a course, and then there will be entire unanimity. Wars are not always the worst evils which afflict a nation, and are always preferable to a dismemberment of territory, or submission to outrage and wrong. France or any other nation disposed to fasten a quarrel upon us now, will find that the present war is child's play compared with what will come, if they compel us to take up arms against foreign aggression.

Changes in the Army and Cabinet.

The rumor that there are to be changes in both the cabinet and the army will be received with satisfaction by the country. Let all these generals and cabinet officers who have exhibited a hesitation to attack the rebels with vigor and energy, be forthwith dismissed. Our foreign relations and internal situation imperatively demands this course. We must have earnest war from this time onward, or the nation is ruined. A timid conciliatory policy breeds traitors at home and enemies abroad. We have suffered the bitter fruits from this cause already, and it cannot and ought not continue a day longer. Let the imbeciles every where give way to men who mean to make war with their whole hearts until a peace is conquered.

Good for St. Louis.

The radical emancipation ticket in St. Louis has been elected. The vote in the first district is close. Blair's friends claim his election, but the radical republicans say that the vote in the army will elect Knox. We hope this may be so, as it would be a proper rebuke of Blair's persistent and malignant opposition to General Fremont, and this is the origin of the efforts on the part of the radical republicans to defeat him. In the 2d district Blow, radical republican, is undoubtedly elected by a handsome majority. This is a republican gain. It is stated that the emancipation ticket is probably elected in the state. These results in Missouri are highly gratifying, and reflect great credit upon the noble republicans of Missouri.

The Legislature.

In the senate, eight republicans and seven democrats hold over. Nine republicans are reported elected this fall. A full senate consists of 33 members, and as the republicans have already 17, there is a clear republican majority in the body.

The assembly consists of 100 members, and 56 republicans are reported elected. This, without any additions, would be a good working majority.

One of the fruits of this ascendancy in the legislature will be the election of a republican United States senator next winter for six years, and if we might be allowed to express a preference it would be for John F. Potter.

The result of the "great democratic victory" in this state which the Milwaukee News and Madison Patriot are bawling about is the election of two out of six congressmen!

Congressmen.

Sloan, Cobb and Hanchett are undoubtedly elected, and the prospects are good for Browne, the republican candidate in the 5th district. Brown, (James S. of Milwaukee), and Eldridge are elected. This leaves the delegation, so far as decided, three republicans and two democrats, with the chances in favor of another republican.

Illinois.

The Chicago Tribune of this morning fears that the democrats have elected their state tickets in Illinois, although they have few returns below the centre of the state. The legislature is in doubt, with the prospect of the republicans carrying the senate and the democrats the house.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 6.

Illinois.

The Tribune's figures show that the republicans have two majority in the senate, and the democrats have a small majority in the house. Full returns not in, and this may be changed somewhat. Ingersoll probably elected.

New York.

Still in doubt. Seymour, at last accounts, was 5,000 ahead, and betting about even.

Delaware has elected a Union governor.

From the Eighth Regiment.

CORINTH, MISS., Nov. 1, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—We have just received marching orders to move to-morrow morning, with six days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, without baggage, and I thought I would drop you a few lines to let our friends know that we were on the move, so if they do not get any letters from us for the next two weeks they will not feel uneasy. Whether more than our brigade moves, I cannot say. I am sorry we cannot be in camp on election day to cast our votes for our Janesville friend for congress. We probably cannot stop long enough to vote at any place on a march; but I can safely say that every man in my company would vote for a man that would use his influence in congress to have the war carried on to the satisfaction of the large majority of the people of the north—that is, no compromise war for the Union—war to the end. Every man here endorses the President's proclamation. Some of the worst old democrats say, "anything and everything to beat them." They go in for taking negroes and all they say, leave nothing but take everything. Well now, we all agree with them, for you know I am a democrat myself, but must vote for the war, "nigger or no nigger." We will beat them yet, don't get scared; we will beat them in congress, and we will beat them in battle. We begin to think that our time has just commenced, and if we meet Mr. Price and Mr. Pemberton on our journey this week, I just think they had better be getting out of our way—that is, if they give us man for man. We will come out first-best you can bet. But come what may, we will trust in Providence.

Lieut. King and Sergeant are over to visit the battery boys to-night, and I must close to get ready to move. No rest for us on Sundays in war.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. Co. "G," 8th W. V.

From the 13th.

FORT HENRY, TENN., Oct. 31.

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE.—You may be pleased to hear a few words from the thirteenth. They are all pretty sound. Eight companies, (which are all there are here), left this morning after Morgan, with six companies of Iowa cavalry, and some force is also going from Donelson, as well as Maj. Bigney's force at Smithland, and some from Columbus, Ky. They intend to surround them at Hopkinsville.

There are some eighty or so of the 13th here convalescing; some are able to do picket guard. Col. Chapman is unwell, and he did not go. Our noble Col. Lyon takes command of the 13th for the first time on a scout. The boys all like him well. Capt. Norcross and Hewitt are here; the former has the ague quite bad. The 22d may also join the boys up at Hopkinsville. The hospital is full; some are quite sick, but have the best of care from Surgeon Evans. We all mustered this morning for pay; four months pay is due now.

Our mails are very irregular. The Gazette is read with pleasure, but the Monitor we use for cigar lighters, and if government did not give us enough soap I suppose the Monitor would fill a good place on account of the lie (yes). The Janesville companies are doing well and get out as many men for duty as any other company. Capt. Woodman has been unwell for some time, he went with his company. Lieut. Murry is acting adjutant. A major, captain and eight privates of the rebel army came in to Fort Harmon, which is on the opposite bank from here, with a flag of truce; what for I cannot tell. We have not received the documents for voting. We will show what party fights for their country. No more this time.

Yours truly, CHARLIE.

P. S. We learn from another source that tickets had been received by the regiment and that they would vote white on the march. ENDS GAZETTE.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Herman L. Page, of Milwaukee, and Captain Edward T. Chase, of Madison, are commandants of rendezvous for drafted militia.

Capt. Wm. Hawley, of Madison, is lieutenant of the 3d regiment, vice Crane killed.

1st Lieut. Nahum Daniels, is captain Co. K, 3d regiment, vice Hawley promoted.

1st Lieut. W. H. York, is quartermaster of 29th regiment, vice Douglas deceased.

Dr. L. Nichols, is assistant surgeon of 19th regiment.

Dr. A. H. Hayes, of Washington county, is assistant surgeon of 16th regiment.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—We have reported majorities in the following towns in Jefferson county: Majorities for Sloan—Koshkonong 32, Cold Spring 71, Lake Mills 175, Oakland 28, Summer 15, Aztalan 10, Palmyra 171, Waterloo and Sullivan to date from estimated 130 for Sloan—total 542. Majorities for Guppy—Watertown 60, Jefferson 267, Ixonia 107, town of Watertown 160, Farmington 145—total 1,170. Making 337 majority in the county for Guppy. Three towns to hear from which may increase Guppy's majority 160.

Three republican assemblymen have been elected in the county; the senator is in doubt.

GREEN COUNTY.—The following are the majorities for Cobb, republican candidate for Congress: Exeter, 97; Brooklyn, 92; Albany, 41; Mt. Pleasant, 86; Spring Grove, 87; Monroe, 131; Decatur, 34; Sylvester, 27; Jefferson, 25; Jordan, 47; Cadiz, 15; total, 756.

The following are the majorities for Simpson, democrat; Washington and Adams, 104; Claraco, 65; New Glarus, 42; total, 211. Net majority for Cobb in the county, 545.

Two republican members of assembly elected.

MILWAUKEE.—Brown's majority in Milwaukee city is 3216, and in the city and county 4385. What a benighted hole!

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 2.

GREAT FREMONT FESTIVAL IN ST. LOUIS.

Thirty Thousand People Turn Out to Greet the Pathfinder.

SPEECH BY GEN. FREMONT.

The grand Fremont festival last night was not only a magnificent spectacle, but at the same time an important, significant and elevating demonstration of public sentiment. The whole matter had been arranged with so much taste, and was prompted by such an earnest, true and devoted attachment to the man in whose honor it was gotten up, that the mere splendor of the appearance was lost in the moral grandeur of the scene. Generally, when a sword is presented to a General, or a less elevated military personage, a few persons club to gether, subscribe each a large sum, purchase the article and bestow a still larger sum for a private dinner to be given to the man who is to be honored, at which they will present the sword with a neat speech, to which the recipient will reply in another neat and patriotic speech, after which toasts will be proposed, and more speeches, and the whole affair published in the newspapers next morning with a list of the donors, and a general glorification of everybody concerned. Not so with the Fremont sword.

When careworn and depressed, one year ago, Gen. Fremont was received, on his return to St. Louis, by such a voluntary outpouring of the citizens as had never greeted him in the brightest days of his glory, those citizens conceived the idea to present a sword to the General, to which each of them should contribute something, which would thus become a testimonial from the people. The idea was proposed in the newspapers, and received with enthusiasm in all the cities of the north-west. Ten cent subscriptions were started, no one being allowed to give more than ten cents, and in about a week's time money enough had been subscribed by the citizens of St. Louis, Belleville, Mascoutah, St. Charles, Chicago, Cincinnati, Davenport, and other places, to purchase the beautiful sword which yesterday evening was presented to Gen. Fremont. It was emphatically a present from the working classes—a testimonial of the reverence of the masses for the man. Where a hundred laborers gave their ten cents, one merchant, or lawyer, or capitalist gave his. To present a sword bought by the people, required a demonstration of the people, hence the magnificent turn out last night.

Delegations had arrived from Hermann, St. Charles, Chicago, Belleville, and a number of people from the vicinity of St. Louis had come to be present on the festive occasion. Over thirty thousand people had collected and filled Chouteau avenue as far as the eye could reach. No one, who saw the scene, will ever forget it; and the enthusiasm of these masses of the people was altogether beyond description. The Grand House had been beautifully illuminated by a committee of German patriots, and presented an imposing appearance, decorated lanterns swinging in graceful festoons from the upper stories, while the lower stories and the iron fence around the entrance grounds were beautifully lit up. The cheering of the crowd for General Fremont knew positively no bounds.

At last, after Wauldaer's silver band had played the magnificent waltz from the overture of the "Caliph of Bagdad," General Fremont made his appearance, and a Bengal fire suddenly illumined the scene, and the Pathfinder aroused the enthusiasm of the people to the utmost. The cheers were perfectly deafening. After silence was restored, Mr. Emil Pietrius advanced to the front steps, and addressing General Fremont, said:

As a matter of daily occurrence, a sword presentation has in itself little significance. For ours, however, we claim significance. We claim it for the reasons prompting our actions, which amount to a verdict of the people against selfish politicians and a deluded administration. We further claim it on account of the source whence it emanates, it being a testimonial from twelve thousand western men of foreign birth, who feel proud to honor the man who has honored the American name at home and abroad. And because this is the man, it is that we, above all reasons, do claim significance for our act.

General, our sword is given to that noble pathfinder who, by his immortal proclamation, first dared to strike at the heart of the rebellion; to the man whose principles are triumphant, while he himself is forced to stand aside; the true patriot who has suffered an undeserved fate with a rare self-denial, thus setting an example deeply shaming his assailants. General, your silence has been the most eloquent appeal—an appeal to the great heart of the people, whose response has always been, and is and will be forever, Fremont and victory.

REPLY OF GEN. FREMONT.

This, my friends, is a magnificent setting in which you place the noble gift that, in the name of the German population of St. Louis, I have just received from their committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselves, and that I have this opportunity to thank you for the noble gift, and the light of your torches, and in the kindling enthusiasm of the moment, to tell you how deeply I am indebted to you, and how cordially I reciprocate your friendship. Believe, my German friends, that I fully appreciate the distinction this friendship gives me. Habituated for generations to liberty and domestic tranquility, our people enjoyed them like sunshine and air, as the natural conditions of their lives. Their homes have been always sanctuaries, their persons inviolable as Roman senators, every avenue to individual property was open to them, and when the crash of civil war came they heard in it only the call to arms for a transient struggle. But your surroundings have been of a different character, and when the guns at Sumter broke the peace of the continent they woke for other echoes in your hearts. You had lived where political and social liberty existed only in men's aspirations. You remembered how often you had seen the sword of the people vainly brand against the tyrannies of established power, and you knew better how to appreciate a birth-right of liberty, and saw the presence of its dangers. Therefore, it is—and because you are farther removed from the intrigues which in this country make the public service dangerous—that your approbation has in it a peculiar value. And this it is that makes the beautiful gift I receive from you to-night, and this splendid exhibition of regard with which you surround its presentation, one of the most solid satisfactions of my life.

And, indeed, I am truly happy that you have placed me among that brotherhood of patriots to whose ranks you are willing to count the presence of your sword. For no matter how begun, this is the people's war. Whatever issue bared the sword, it is now a reformation, and you contend not only for the integrity of the country, but for its regeneration, which is in your hands to accomplish.

In every country its leading features mark out the site where great battles must be fought. Upon the old continent, recurring battles, on the same spots and age after age, have witnessed the struggle of nations always more or less for liberty, working out the problem of government—whether the people should hold the sword or be themselves subject to it.

At last we have received the baptism of blood which admits us among the old nations. Upon our hitherto peaceful country these last impressions have been made, that complete its resemblance to the old continent, and now this problem of government comes to us, and is already marking out its historic fields. But this time it finds the sword in the hands of the people—this time they are masters of the situation. They see it from their vantage ground and by the light of ages, and they will so wield the sword that this first shall be their last and only contest in this question of government, and that these historic battlefields of ours shall be, not the recurring arenas for the fruitless shedding of fraternal blood, but green fields upon the final triumph of popular liberty.

But while you give the wealth and power of the nation to maintain the integrity of its territory, and while you stand by your constituted authorities with invincible fidelity and hold them inflexibly in position, you must with equal determination maintain those safeguards which have been thrown around your personal liberties. The strength of the nation to rise superior to every assault lies in the maintenance of individual liberty as it stood under the supremacy of the law—in the freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Every invasion of the laws is a usurpation, dangerous in revolution, and not to be justified by any principles of temporary expediency. Observe principles—stop the beginnings, and stop them decisively, remembering that if you fail in this duty you surrender the sword and the people fail.

God placed in the hands of an angel, at the gates of Eden, a flaming sword, turning on every side, to guard the way to the Tree of Life. So has he placed in your hands a sword which you must keep always bare and flaming, and turning every way to guard the way to the Tree of Liberty, which is the tree of your national life.

And now my dear and kind friends, in parting from you and leaving our connection to those pleasant associations, the memory of which we have reminded to-night, what can I say that will even remotely express the deep impressions your generous favor has made upon me? I shall hold you always in most cordial and affectionate remembrance, and I can only say that gratitude and regard for you will remain among the permanent emotions of my heart.

The laws of Rome denied triumphs to generals for victories obtained in civil war—and rightly too, for how can we find in the bloodshed and misfortunes of countrymen occasions for rejoicing? But this—if it be not presumptuous in me to say so—this is a triumph which no feelings and no laws forbid, and which every law would be powerless to repress—a triumph in the affections of the people.

(Concluded to-morrow.)

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 21st.

Condition of the Southern Army.

We again return to the subject of the condition of the army of northern Virginia, which we discussed at some length in our issue of the 10th inst. As we remarked in the conclusion of our last article, the government has begun to move in the matter of furnishing supplies to the troops, and several wagons loaded with shoes and clothing had reached Winchester early as the middle of last week. We understand that other shipments of clothing and shoes, and perhaps blankets, have been made to the same destination. These supplies will afford great relief as far as they go, and we only regret they are not ample enough to meet the wants of the entire army. Much good will be accomplished, however, if even a portion of our barefooted and ragged defenders have shoes put upon their feet and clothing upon their backs. Many of them have not changed their clothing since they left Richmond. They have slept in it, fought in it, crossed the Potomac in it, marched over dusty roads, and through storm and sunshine in it; yet they have not changed it or washed it in all this time, because they had no other to put on when that was taken off. The reader will not be surprised to hear, therefore, that many of the troops are covered with vermin, and their clothing rotten and dirty beyond anything they have ever seen. There is no negro who is not better off, in this respect, than some of the best soldiers and first gentlemen in all the land.

patient and resolute as ever, and are ready now, as they have been at all times, to assert their birthright to be free. If the invader thinks differently, he has only to seek them where they are, and he will soon be cured of his folly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.
The Times has the following: Dispatches of the greatest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French legation to the secretary of state. General Halleck expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy on masses of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the north has not yet begun to develop its possible resources. An informal meeting of the cabinet was held to-day, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it assembled at eight o'clock, Gen. Halleck being present on special invitation of the president.

It is believed that decisions of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war have been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and cabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain cabinet ministers regard these changes as a condemnation given them, and that they have no alternative but to resign.

It is not believed that any capital punishment will be visited upon the hostile Indians in the northwest, the policy of the government being averse to such treatment of the Indians who have given themselves up. It is the mission of Asst. Sec. Usher, now in Minnesota, to adjust these difficulties, avoiding, as far as possible, all collision with the state government.

The Times has the following special:

YESTERDAY Pleasanton's successful pursuit of Stuart was resumed at 10 o'clock A. M. The enemy was placed in a very dangerous position on the road leading from Union to Upperville, but after two hours hard fighting, Pleasanton, joined by Averill, drove Stuart and his 3,000 horsemen back till they broke and ran. They succeeded in making their escape through Ashby's Gap. Gen. McClellan's headquarters are at present at this place. There is every indication that both sides are seeking to bring on a great battle in this neighborhood, but citizens say the rebel spoke of their intention to get back to Richmond as speedily as possible.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.
Republican majority on the state ticket claimed to be 5,000. Boaman, republican, in the 1st congressional district, was probably elected by 200 majority. Upon a republican, in the 2d district; Longyear, republican, in the 3d district, and Kellogg, republican, in the 4th district, are elected; 5th and 6th districts are in doubt.

BOLIVAR, Tenn., Nov. 5.
Special to Missouri Democrat.—General Grant with several divisions of the army from this place and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, Mississippi, last night. The enemy still occupy Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will evacuate the place. The railroad will be repaired by to-morrow evening so as to admit of the passage of trains from this place to Lagrange. A regiment from Columbus passed through to Lagrange last night; another goes to-day. The rebels are about 50,000 strong at Holly Springs; Van Dorn is in command. If there is not a battle fought before many days it will be because the enemy prefer running to fighting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 5.
There are two emancipationists elected from this county. Returns indicate the election of Col. Boyd, radical emancipationist, in this county by 100 majority.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Richmond, Va., Nov. 5, 10 P. M.
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As the rebels fled, Capt. Saunders with a squadron of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment charged on their flank, while Captain Pennington with another force assailed them with the rebels left ten of their dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. Among the enemy's dead was a captain. The adjutant of the Virginia regiment had his leg broken, and is a prisoner. The conduct of our cavalry in this action was splendid, and it is only necessary for Gen. Stuart to meet them in an open field to show our superiority.

Salem was occupied to-day by Gen. Bayard's cavalry, after driving the 1st Virginia cavalry from the town, and capturing several prisoners.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.
The steamer Oriole, from Northern, 1st, and Hatteras 2d, arrived this morning. An expedition is said to have left Newbern—destination unknown.

The Newbern Progress of the 31st ult. is received. Only one item of news is contained therein, which is that 150 loyal Tennesseeans had escaped from the rebel prison at Atlanta, Ga., by knocking down the sentinel and then skedaddling.

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J. F. HAND.

The majority in Columbia county will be about 600.

Latest from Kentucky and Tennessee.

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Mr. Sullivan met Wood's and Dumont's divisions near Bowling Green and Louisville, moving south, and they have no doubt reached Bowling Green before this time.

The troops are all in very good spirits, much pleased with their new commander, and are cheered with the expectation that they are now going to do something. The line of communication to Nashville will, it is believed, be opened within a week or ten days. The train that left Louisville on Saturday morning was the first to cross Green river since the reconstruction of the bridge, which is now more substantial than ever before. Mr. B. Marshall, superintendent of the road, went as far south as Cave City on Saturday.

Men who came through from Nashville on Saturday, with a number of discharged soldiers who came under a flag of truce to Bowling Green, state that the guerrillas boast as soon as Bragg returns from Richmond, his army, which is now said to be at McMinnville, Tenn., will concentrate at Murfreesboro, with the intention of attacking Nashville. The latter place, however, is entirely safe. New and very strong fortifications have just been completed, which render the city secure against the whole of Bragg's army.

Stirring events are evidently at hand in Central and East Tennessee, and Mr. Sullivan, who is a citizen of East Tennessee, has no doubt of the entire success of the Union army.—Chicago Journal.

PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your Printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,

LAPPIN'S BLOCK,

UP STAIRS,

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a

RUGGLES' JOBBER,

exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of PAST PRESSES cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All Printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

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All Printing will be done at

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1862.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 1 way.	12:54 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Chicago, through, 2 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 1 way.	1:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 2 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 3 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 4 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 5 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 6 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 7 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 8 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 9 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 10 ways.	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.

J. M. BURBANK, Postmaster.

First Congressional District.

On the reported majorities in the 1st congressional district, Brown has 2385 majority, the following being the vote of the several counties:

Walworth.....	2,109
Kenosha.....	300
Racine.....	450
Milwaukee city and county.....	4,985
Waukesha.....	450

3,450 5,435

The majority against Potter is too large, we fear, to be overcome by the soldiers' vote, and the true-hearted Potter will be succeeded by a man who thought he, and such men as Sumner and Waite ought to be hanged as a means of stopping the war.

NORTH-WESTERN ROAD.—The track of the extension of this railroad has been completed to Green Bay, and the line will be opened for business on Wednesday next. This will wake up the old sleepy north.

NIP AND TUCK.—Winnebago county, Illinois, is a grand old republican county, and generally does her prettiest to beat Rock county in her majority for the republican ticket. This year we are a little ahead; Rock is 2,124, and Winnebago 2,119.

TOWN OF NEWARK.—This town gives Sloan and the rest of the republican ticket 56 majority. The returns, as now in, give Sloan 2124 majority, without the soldiers' vote.

Received this day one hundred copies of G. F. Root's Juvenile Singing Book, "The Silver Lute." The best book ever published. For sale at Wilson's Music Store.

MISSOURI SOLDIERS VOTING.—The 24th Missouri regiment gives Boyd, emancipation candidate for congress, 500 majority.

Osterhaus' division, at Pilot Knob, gives Knox, radical republican, 500 majority, and the 2d Missouri, now in Kentucky, gives Knox 200 majority.

NASHVILLE RELIEF.—Nashville, which has been in a partial state of siege, has been relieved by Gen. Sill's division of Rosecrank's army, which arrived there on the 5th.

KANSAS.—Scattering returns from this state indicate the election of the entire republican state ticket. Wilber, republican for congress is probably elected over Parrott, Union, and Mathias, dem.

MICHIGAN.—Blair's majority will probably reach 7,000, and possibly 8,000. The legislature is republican by a decided majority, and of the radical stripe.

Four republican members of Congress are elected. It is feared that Trowbridge, present member, is defeated.

Not enough returns have been received from the sixth district to indicate the result.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS MANAGED AN ELECTION.—The Chicago Tribune, in noticing the election in that city, says:

About three o'clock in the afternoon, the gallant Hecker regiment arrived and proceeded to their various wards to vote. Again the democracy were rampant, although the Irish Legion had voted without any interference. They were subjected to every kind of insult. At the seventh ward polls a crowd of Irish drew knives and threatened that the Hecker's should not vote except over their dead bodies. The tide that was run by the company, (Capt. Brunning's), and they made it in solid phalanx and deposited their votes, every man being challenged. The value of the crowd oozed out as they advanced, and they sullenly retired. In the third ward, and in other wards, their votes were ruled out although they were legal voters. The Irish Legion were allowed to vote as they pleased. At the third ward polls, democratic votes were deposited by boys not twenty years of age, as can be testified to by the enrolling officer. Remonstrances were made by citizens, but the inspectors would not heed to them. The most outrageous acts of illegal voting were perpetrated by the democracy. Whole droves of illegal voters were imported into many of the wards, and to such a degree was this carried in the tenth ward, that the democratic inspectors openly reproved the leaders who brought them there. One entire company of the Legion was marched to the polls and their votes rejected.

This bloody war.—Who can estimate the weight of responsibility which hangs upon the souls of those wicked and evil-guided men who, by years of toil and labor, brought upon the country this bloody war? Time can never develop nor cure the evils which already have been perpetrated by their demon-like agency.

Upon the south the ruin is incalculable. One hundred thousand brave men have either died, or their constitutions have been broken down, or they are maimed, rendering them a burden to themselves and to society. The loss in property cannot now be estimated. And where is the ruin to end? From the north there is nothing to hope. From Europe we can look for no sympathy. Nothing, perhaps, could gratify English statesmen more than the utter ruin of both north and south.—*Baltimore (N. C.) Standard.*

HOW THE ALABAMA LEFT ENGLAND.—The owners of the steamer Alabama gave bonds in the sum of \$200,000 that she would not leave British waters until she had a regular clearance, and was then allowed to go to sea on a trial trip (7) fully provisioned and manned, after having previously been on two or three trial trips. The Morrey, the Alabama's sister ship, had been on a similar trial trip, and the vessel continued her trial trip to the Azores and a port.

MAVISON, Nov. 5.

Fifty-six republican assemblymen elected without doubt and seventeen senators,

HEINSTEIN'S

Imitatable Hair Restorative!

It is Not a Dye, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural nutriment, generated by age and disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of harsh and poisonous chemicals, which destroy the vitality and color of the hair, and of course of themselves no dressing. Heinsteins' Imitatable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by a safe process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty.

Luxuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the scalp. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable druggists, or can be procured by mail of the undersigned, D. B. Harris, 503 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00.

oc27dm2ew

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

The wheat market, under unfavorable advices from the lake shore and eastern markets, took a downward turn to-day; receipts were about 3,000 bushels, which sold at 52 1/2 cts. for milling samples and 70 cts. for shipping grades, closing quiet at these figures. No change to note in other produce.

We make up prices as follows: WHEAT—white winter 90 1/2 cts.; good to extra milling spring, 82 1/2 cts.; fair to good shipping grades, 75 cts. 80 cts.; rejected qualities 65 cts. 70 cts.

BARLEY—prime samples 90 1/2 cts.; common to fair 65 cts. 70 cts. 1/2 cts. in request at 35 cts. 40 cts. 45 cts. 50 cts. 55 cts. 60 cts. 65 cts. 70 cts. 75 cts. 80 cts. 85 cts. 90 cts. 95 cts. 100 cts. 105 cts. 110 cts. 115 cts. 120 cts. 125 cts. 130 cts. 135 cts. 140 cts. 145 cts. 150 cts. 155 cts. 160 cts. 165 cts. 170 cts. 175 cts. 180 cts. 185 cts. 190 cts. 195 cts. 200 cts. 205 cts. 210 cts. 215 cts. 220 cts. 225 cts. 230 cts. 235 cts. 240 cts. 245 cts. 250 cts. 255 cts. 260 cts. 265 cts. 270 cts. 275 cts. 280 cts. 285 cts. 290 cts. 295 cts. 300 cts. 305 cts. 310 cts. 315 cts. 320 cts. 325 cts. 330 cts. 335 cts. 340 cts. 345 cts. 350 cts. 355 cts. 360 cts. 365 cts. 370 cts. 375 cts. 380 cts. 385 cts. 390 cts. 395 cts. 400 cts. 405 cts. 410 cts. 415 cts. 420 cts. 425 cts. 430 cts. 435 cts. 440 cts. 445 cts. 450 cts. 455 cts. 460 cts. 465 cts. 470 cts. 475 cts. 480 cts. 485 cts. 490 cts. 495 cts. 500 cts. 505 cts. 510 cts. 515 cts. 520 cts. 525 cts. 530 cts. 535 cts. 540 cts. 545 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cts. 2095 cts. 2100 cts. 2105 cts. 2110 cts. 2115 cts. 2120 cts. 2125 cts. 2130 cts. 2135 cts. 2140 cts. 2145 cts. 2150 cts. 2155 cts. 2160 cts. 2165 cts. 2170 cts. 2175 cts. 2180 cts. 2185 cts. 2190 cts. 2195 cts. 2200 cts. 2205 cts. 2210 cts. 2215 cts. 2220 cts. 2225 cts. 2230 cts. 2235 cts. 2240 cts. 2245 cts. 2250 cts. 2255 cts. 2260 cts. 2265 cts. 2270 cts. 2275 cts. 2280 cts. 2285 cts. 2290 cts. 2295 cts. 2300 cts. 2305 cts. 2310 cts. 2315 cts. 2320 cts. 2325 cts. 2330 cts. 2335 cts. 2340 cts. 2345 cts. 2350 cts. 2355 cts. 2360 cts. 2365 cts. 2370 cts. 2375 cts. 2380 cts. 2385 cts. 2390 cts. 2395 cts. 2400 cts. 2405 cts. 2410 cts. 2415 cts. 2420 cts. 2425 cts. 2430 cts. 2435 cts. 2440 cts. 2445 cts. 2450 cts. 2455 cts. 2460 cts. 2465 cts. 2470 cts. 2475 cts. 2480 cts. 2485 cts. 2490 cts. 2495 cts. 2500 cts. 2505 cts. 2510 cts. 2515 cts. 2520 cts. 2525 cts. 2530 cts. 2535 cts. 2540 cts. 2545 cts. 2550 cts. 2555 cts. 2560 cts. 2565 cts. 2570 cts. 2575 cts. 2580 cts. 2585 cts. 2590 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cts. 3095 cts. 3100 cts. 3105 cts. 3110 cts. 3115 cts. 3120 cts. 3125 cts. 3130 cts. 3135 cts. 3140 cts. 3145 cts. 3150 cts. 3155 cts. 3160 cts. 3165 cts. 3170 cts. 3175 cts. 3180 cts. 3185 cts. 3190 cts. 3195 cts. 3200 cts. 3205 cts. 3210 cts. 3215 cts. 3220 cts. 3225 cts. 3230 cts. 3235 cts. 3240 cts. 3245 cts. 3250 cts. 3255 cts. 3260 cts. 3265 cts. 3270 cts. 3275 cts. 3280 cts. 3285 cts. 3290 cts. 3295 cts. 3300 cts. 3305 cts. 3310 cts. 3315 cts. 3320 cts. 3325 cts. 3330 cts. 3335 cts. 3340 cts. 3345 cts. 3350 cts. 3355 cts. 3360 cts. 3365 cts. 3370 cts. 3375 cts. 3380 cts. 3385 cts. 3390 cts. 3395 cts. 3400 cts. 3405 cts. 3410 cts. 3415 cts. 3420 cts. 3425 cts. 3430 cts. 3435 cts. 3440 cts. 3445 cts. 3450 cts. 3455 cts. 3460 cts. 3465 cts. 3470 cts. 3475 cts. 3480 cts. 3485 cts. 3490 cts. 3495 cts. 3500 cts. 3505 cts. 3510 cts. 3515 cts. 3520 cts. 3525 cts. 3530 cts. 3535 cts. 3540 cts. 3545 cts. 3550 cts. 3555 cts. 3560 cts. 3565 cts. 3570 cts. 3575 cts. 3580 cts. 3585 cts. 3590 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cts. 4095 cts. 4100 cts. 4105 cts. 4110 cts. 4115 cts. 4120 cts. 4125 cts. 4130 cts. 4135 cts. 4140 cts. 4145 cts. 4150 cts. 4155 cts. 4160 cts. 4165 cts. 4170 cts. 4175 cts. 4180 cts. 4185 cts. 4190 cts. 4195 cts. 4200 cts. 4205 cts. 4210 cts. 4215 cts. 4220 cts. 4225 cts. 4230 cts. 4235 cts. 4240 cts. 4245 cts. 4250 cts. 4255 cts. 4260 cts. 4265 cts. 4270 cts. 4275 cts. 4280 cts. 4285 cts. 4290 cts. 4295 cts. 4300 cts. 4305 cts. 4310 cts. 4315 cts. 4320 cts. 4325 cts. 4330 cts. 4335 cts. 4340 cts. 4345 cts. 4350 cts. 4355 cts. 4360 cts. 4365 cts. 4370 cts. 4375 cts. 4380 cts. 4385 cts. 4390 cts. 4395 cts. 4400 cts. 4405 cts. 4410 cts. 4415 cts. 4420 cts. 4425 cts. 4430 cts. 4435 cts. 4440 cts. 4445 cts. 4450 cts. 4455 cts. 4460 cts. 4465 cts. 4470 cts. 4475 cts. 4480 cts. 4485 cts. 4490 cts. 4495 cts. 4500 cts. 4505 cts. 4510 cts. 4515 cts. 4520 cts. 4525 cts. 4530 cts. 4535 cts. 4540 cts. 4545 cts. 4550 cts. 4555 cts. 4560 cts. 4565 cts. 4570 cts. 4575 cts. 4580 cts. 4585 cts. 4590 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